

NATIONAL

Archaeology Concept Group to meet here

AMMAN, April 1 (JT) — The Concept Group on Jordanian Archaeology will meet here next week under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The group, which includes distinguished international scholars in history and archaeology, will follow up on the work of the First International Conference on the History and Archaeology of Jordan, held at Oxford University one year ago. It will study the time and venue of the next conference, and review the progress made on the publication of research papers presented at Oxford last year.

Miss Nazmia Tawfiq Rida, assistant director of the Department of Antiquities, told the Jordan Times that about half the work required for the publication of papers had already been completed

by the department.

Members of the Concept Group, among them such well-known figures as Dr. James Sauer of the American Centre of Oriental Research in Amman, Mrs. Crystal-M. Bennett of the British Institute of Archaeology and History, Prof. Basil Hennessey of the University of Sydney, Prof. Peter Parr of the British Institute of Archaeology in London and Dr. Philip King of the American Schools of Oriental Research, will start arriving in Jordan on Friday. They will visit archaeological sites in the desert on Saturday and the Jordan Valley on Sunday, and will start their two days of meetings on Monday.

An exhibition of photographs from the Spanish Archaeological Mission in Jordan's excavations at the Amman Citadel will open on Saturday at the Holiday Inn hotel.

Mitsubishi gets \$200m cement plant contract

AMMAN, April 1 (Petra) — The cabinet today approved the decision of the tenders committee for the construction of a new cement plant in southern Jordan, awarding the contract to the Japanese firm Mitsubishi.

The Japanese firm will build the plant at a cost of \$224.2 million. Under the contract, the plant, to be constructed near the town of Rashadiyeh in the Tafila district, will be completed in 30 months. The new plant's annual production is expected to be 2 million tonnes.

Malhas back from Oman

AMMAN, April 1 (Petra) — Jordan and Oman will increase their bilateral cooperation in medical and health affairs, Health Minister Zuhair Malhas announced here today.

Speaking upon returning to Amman from a five-day visit to Oman, Dr. Malhas said that the two countries will cooperate in the exchange of expertise, medical care and preventive medicine; and will also cooperate in boosting the standards of medical services and staff.

During the visit, Dr. Malhas met with Sultan Qaboos of Oman and toured Omani medical and health institutions.

On tour of southern industries

Crown Prince calls for industrial training centre

KARAK, April 1 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan today called for the establishment of a centre to recruit and give adequate training to workers employed by the Arab Potash Company, the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company and the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company, all situated in the southern regions of the country.

Prince Hassan was speaking at a meeting with a special committee charged with the coordination of projects among major chemical industries.

The meeting, attended also by Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour and the board director of the Arab Potash Company, Mr. Ali Khasawneh, was held at Ghor Al Safi south of the Dead Sea.

Earlier, the Crown Prince paid an inspection visit to the potash project near the southern tip of the Dead Sea, and inspected a housing estate of 400 units for workers employed at the potash project. Prince Hassan was accompanied on the tour by the governor of Karak and local government officials.

Jordan, Iraq sign agreement on cooperation in education

AMMAN, April 1 (Petra) — The joint minutes of the educational and cultural cooperation agreement between Jordan and Iraq was signed in Amman this evening.

Education Minister Dr. Sa'id Al Tai signed the minutes for Jordan, and Iraqi Education Minister Abdul Jabbar Al Karkhi signed the minutes for his country.

The minutes assert the significance of joint practical action for drafting unified general broadlines for the educational curricula in order to unify the scholastic curricula in the two countries. The minutes also assert that these curricula should be a proper foundation for a wider Arab cooperation within a joint Arab educational strategy.

The minutes also emphasise the significance of the exchange of field visits and information and expertise in the various educational fields in order to guide the steps of joint educational cooperation, coordination and development.

The minutes also point out the significance of conducting joint studies and research in the various educational fields, particularly in the field of the Arabic language and the methods of teaching it with the aim of using the results of these studies and research in developing the educational process in the two countries in order to improve the standard of teaching and learning Arabic in all scholastic phases, because this would be one of the main ingredients of the desired Arab unity.

The minutes provide for the exchange of educational delegation with the aim of forming basic concepts and drawing up practical steps for further educational cooperation and coordination as well as drawing up joint general concepts for a comprehensive and effective dialogue in the educational fields in preparation for drafting plans to unify the educational aspects which the two sides believe to be significant.

The minutes say that the two sides are looking forward to forming a higher joint committee to follow up the implementation of these minutes.

The Iraqi education minister and his delegation left Amman for Baghdad this evening at the end of a visit to Jordan which lasted several days. During the visit, Mr. Karkhi and his delegation met with His Majesty King Hussein and several Jordanian high ranking officials and visited educational and scientific institutions in the country, including the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University.

Speaking to Petra, the Jordan News Agency, Mr. Karkhi praised the educational experiment in Jordan and its achievements which he described as aimed at raising the educational standard and graduating highly qualified and specialised Arab cadres. He also expressed his admiration for what he said was the all-out interest by the Ministry of Education and the educational and scientific institutions in Jordan to link the educational process with the needs of development in the Jordanian society.

The Iraqi minister also praised the successful results achieved during his visit to Amman, particularly as regards initiating objective dialogue in the fields through which the two countries can reach the best formulas for coordinating cooperation in education.

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Tennis Talk

The surface

By Maureen Stalla

THE THREE main court surfaces are clay, grass and hardcourt. Here in Amman we have mainly hardcourts. The term applies to court which is cement, asphalt, composition materials or carpet. Worldwide it is not yet the predominant surface, though it rapidly gaining popularity and accounts for over 85 per cent of courts in the U.S.

The hardcourt's advantages are that it gives a uniform bounce and affords a fair chance to an aggressive, attacking player as well as a backcourt groundstroker. The upkeep is simple; maintenance consists mainly of weekly hosing and resurfacing every five or six years.

Soft courts, or clay courts, are most common in the Middle East and Europe. They are admittedly very easy on the feet. The bounce is high and slow, thus the aggressive player loses his advantage and the stroker is the winner. The upkeep is difficult; clay courts must be sprinkled and rolled daily, lines must be rechecked or tapes swept continuously.

The surface requiring the most maintenance is grass. This surface is a carry-over from the days when people strung up a net across their lawns. Today it is the least common surface, although the world's favourite tournament, Wimbledon, is played on grass. Actually those courts are used only those two weeks out of the year.

A grass court game is very swift — all serve and volley. The bounce is too unpredictable for a player to depend on his backcourt game. The maintenance is also difficult — watering, clipping, marking lines, filling in bald spots. Irregular bounces lead to unpopularity among touring professionals.

The rapid proliferation of indoor facilities in the U.S. has made tennis a year-round, 5 a.m. to 12 midnight sport. Court time rented and the centres have become commercially successful.

It is certainly a pleasure to play on a perfect surface without sun in your eyes, wind or rain. With the growing popularity of tennis here in Jordan and the surprisingly wet winters we have been having, it can only be a matter of time before there are one or two indoor clubs here.

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Agriculture specialists' course ends at university

AMMAN, April 1 (Petra) — A three-week training course for specialists in agriculture concluded at the University of Jordan today.

Participants from 12 Arab states and Cyprus were lectured on the design of drip and sprinkler irrigation projects, and means of dealing with various problems. They also made field visits to a number of Jordanian agricultural projects, mainly in the Jordan Valley region.

Speaking at the concluding session, the dean of the faculty of agriculture, Dr. Marwan Kamal, outlined the importance of modern irrigation projects and reviewed Jordan's agricultural schemes. He also called for more such courses to be held, expressed the university's readiness to host them.

The course was organised by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), in cooperation with the University of Jordan and the Ministry of Agriculture. Lecturers included professors from the University of Utah, the University of Jordan, the Jordan Valley Authority and the FAO.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

KARAK, April 1 (Petra) — The visiting president of the Austrian Federal Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Rudolf Sallinger, and his delegation today paid a visit to the potash project site near the Dead Sea. The team was briefed on the various stages in the project by Arab Potash Company Director Ali Khasawneh. The project, being carried out by an Austrian firm, is expected to be completed in 1982. The government of Austria extended to Jordan a \$70 million loan to help finance the project.

AMMAN, April 1 (Petra) — The planning committee at the Ministry of Industry and Trade today decided to grant licences to 13 new industries in Jordan. The new projects, whose total capital is estimated at JD 1.2 million, will employ some 400 people, a ministry source said.

AMMAN, April 1 (Petra) — The Jordan Express Tourist Transport Company (JETT) will open two bus service between Amman and Tabbouk, Saudi Arabia, and between Agaba and Tabbouk, early in June. JETT's director general, Mr. Adnan Al Mufti, announced here today. He said that contacts to organise the schedule are under way between Saudi and Jordanian officials.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibition

The Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives, in cooperation with the Education Directorate of Zarq District, presents the second exhibition of children's books artwork. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan will inaugurate National Book Week in Zarqa at 5 p.m., on Thursday, at the Zarqa girls' high school of commerce.

Field Trip

The Friends of Archaeology, in cooperation with the Italia Embassy, have arranged for a tour to be conducted by the Rev. Father Michel Piccirillo to the mosaics of Madaba, Mount Neb and Ma'in. Departure is at 8:30 a.m. on Friday from the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre.

Children's Play

The Department of Culture and Arts, in cooperation with the Jordanian Artists' Association, presents a children's musical play entitled "The Rabbit Forest", celebrating International Theatre Day. The show starts at 4:30 p.m. at the department's theatre, Jabal Luweibdeh; tickets are on sale at the door. The show will run until April 11.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Islamic Bank 50%	JD 1.000	17,942	1.750	1.730	1.750
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1.000	585	2.230	2.230	2.230
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1.000	12,500	1.540	1.530	1.540
Housing Bank	JD 1.000	500	2.230	2.230	2.230
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1.000	6,800	1.600	1.600	1.600
Arab Financial Foundation (Jordan) 80%	JD 10,000	575	13.700	13.650	13.700
General Insurance Co.	JD 1.000	3,475	1.540	1.520	1.520
Arabian Seas Insurance Co.	JD 5,000	100	10.400	10.400	10.400
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1.000	3,450	2.060	2.040	2.040
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1.000	935	0.940	0.940	0.940
Arabian Investment and International Trading Co.	JD 1.000	500	0.930	0.930	0.930
International Contracting and Investments Co.	JD 1.000	6,875	0.860	0.850	0.860
Cattle and Poultry Co.	JD 1.000	600	0.600	0.600	0.600
Dar Al Sha'b for Press, Publications and Distribution	JD 1.000	800	0.940	0.940	0.940
Arab Development and Investments Co.	JD 1.000	4,200	1.680	1.680	1.680
Jordan Dairy Co.	JD 1.000	6,993	1.200	1.180	1.200
General Mining Co.	JD 1.000	810	1.700	1.700	1.700
Arab Aluminium Industries Co.	JD 1.000	16,200	1.300	1.270	1.280
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1.000	3,345	3.450	3.450	3.450
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1.000	1,000	3.600	3.600	3.600
National Steel Industries	JD 1.000	1,000	1.940	1.940	1.940
Dar Al Dawa' Development and Investment Co.	JD 1.000	970	3.390	3.370	3.380
Jordan Worsted Mills Co.	JD 1.000	75	3.300	3.300	3.300
Jordan Ceramics Industries Co.	JD 1.000	900	1.180	1.150	1.180
Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1.000	325	1.650	1.650	1.650
Jordan Lime and Silicate Bricks Industries Co.	JD 5,000	1,400	5.270	5.260	5.270
Rafia Industrial Co.	JD 5,000	700	3.000	3.000	3.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	937	8.450	8.350	8.350
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing Co.	JD 10,000	103	15.600	15.600	15.600

Total Volume of shares traded on Wednesday, April 1, 1981: JD 162,172
Total number of shares traded: 94,095

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TIME

The World News Magazine

BAGGINS BIGGS: THE GREAT TRAIN ROBBER IS ABDUCTED AND ARRESTED.

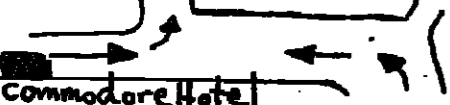
WHAT ARE THE LIMITS OF COMPASSION? THE U.S. ASKS JUST HOW MUCH A GOVERNMENT MUST DO.

MAGYAR ENTERPRISE: THE BEST-RUN ECONOMY IN THE EAST RELIES ON PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

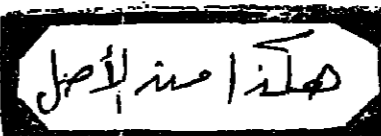
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NATIONAL

Shipping has gone from 500,000 to 4.5m tons/year in seven years

Aqaba: One of Middle East's most important ports

By Phyllis Hughes
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AQABA — The ships have really come in for Jordan's once sleepy little fishing port.

Business is not only booming; it has reached almost epidemic proportions. Only seven years ago 500,000 tons were being imported through the then-tiny port. This year the Aqaba Port Authority expect 4.5 million tons to pass through, and next year anticipate a staggering 10 million tons.

The unexpected explosion in business has made Aqaba one of the most important ports in the Middle East, almost overnight.

At the moment there are two general cargo berths at Aqaba, capable of handling up to 12 ships of various sizes at any one time. Then there are two floating

berths, introduced four years ago to ease congestion of that time. One takes container cargo, while the other is used exclusively for cement imports. A fifth berth belongs to the Jordan Fertiliser Industries Company.

To help with the unloading 50 mobile cranes of various capacities



Ahmad Fawzi Abu Nuwwar, the port's director, has introduced four years ago to ease congestion of that time. One takes container cargo, while the other is used exclusively for cement imports. A fifth berth belongs to the Jordan Fertiliser Industries Company.

are used, in addition to 36 forklift trucks, 18 tractors, 150 flat trailers and two straddle carriers for handling 20-foot and 40-foot containers.

Container terminal planned

Now the port authority plan to construct the biggest permanent container terminal in the entire Middle East.

The authority realised some time ago that the future of the port would lie in container traffic. In 1977 Aqaba did not receive any container cargo at all. By 1979 it was handling 30,000 containers a year. Last year it handled at least 50,000 containers, about a third of all the imports to the port. By 1985 the proportion is expected to leap to 60 per cent, equalling the international percentage of sea cargo moved in containers.

The planned terminal will be able to accommodate third-generation vessels, making it possible for the biggest container ships to unload at Aqaba. The berth will be 540 metres long and will be equipped with two gantry cranes to handle the containers, which will be stacked in a new storage area of 250,000 square metres.

Jordan has not been taken unawares by the increase in trade. Over the past five years improvements have steadily been taking place, with the provision of heavy mechanical equipment and extra storage space, and then the addition of lighting so that unloading could continue 24 hours a day.

Now that the business is pouring in, Jordan is anxious to hold on to it. The millions of tons passing through the port bring the national economy JD 25 for every ton handled in transit -- and 28 per cent of the port's business is now transit cargo destined for Iraq,

Saudi Arabia or the Gulf states.

Imported labour

To keep the cargo moving, labour has been imported from Egypt and Pakistan; and unloading has been going on around the clock.

Mr. Abu Nuwwar stressed that the port could, even now, cope with the extra trade; but the back-up services were inadequate.

"Although the cargo can be taken off the ships, there is a serious shortage of trucks available to take transit cargo to its destination outside Jordan," he said.

"We have ordered extra vehicles, but it could be some time before they are delivered."

Meanwhile, in a move to over-

come the difficulties, the government had decided to allow any truck, registered in any country, to carry off cargo from Aqaba.

Even so, there is still an estimated shortfall of over 100 trucks.

Then, when the vehicles leave the pretty bay of Aqaba they face a 350-kilometre journey on a highway never intended for such heavy traffic.

"We are planning a new four-lane highway to Amman, but it will not be finished for at least two years," Mr. Abu Nuwwar pointed out.

Despite this problem, countries sending their goods through Jordan still get a good deal. To begin with the sea journey to Aqaba is 10 days shorter than to Gulf ports,

and favourable discounts for transit cargo make Jordan a very attractive proposition indeed.

Conflict ahead?

But the rising commercial importance of Aqaba is being closely monitored by those who are worried about the environment at Jordan's only outlet to the sea.

Anticipating a conflict of interest between industry and tourism, the government has appointed a team of German specialists to report on the needs of the area. German economist Mr. Ulrich Kunzel agrees with Mr. Abu Nuwwar that a top priority must be roads.

One major fear of the port

authorities is their vulnerability. They rely heavily on imported labour because many Jordanians are attracted elsewhere by more money or better job opportunities.

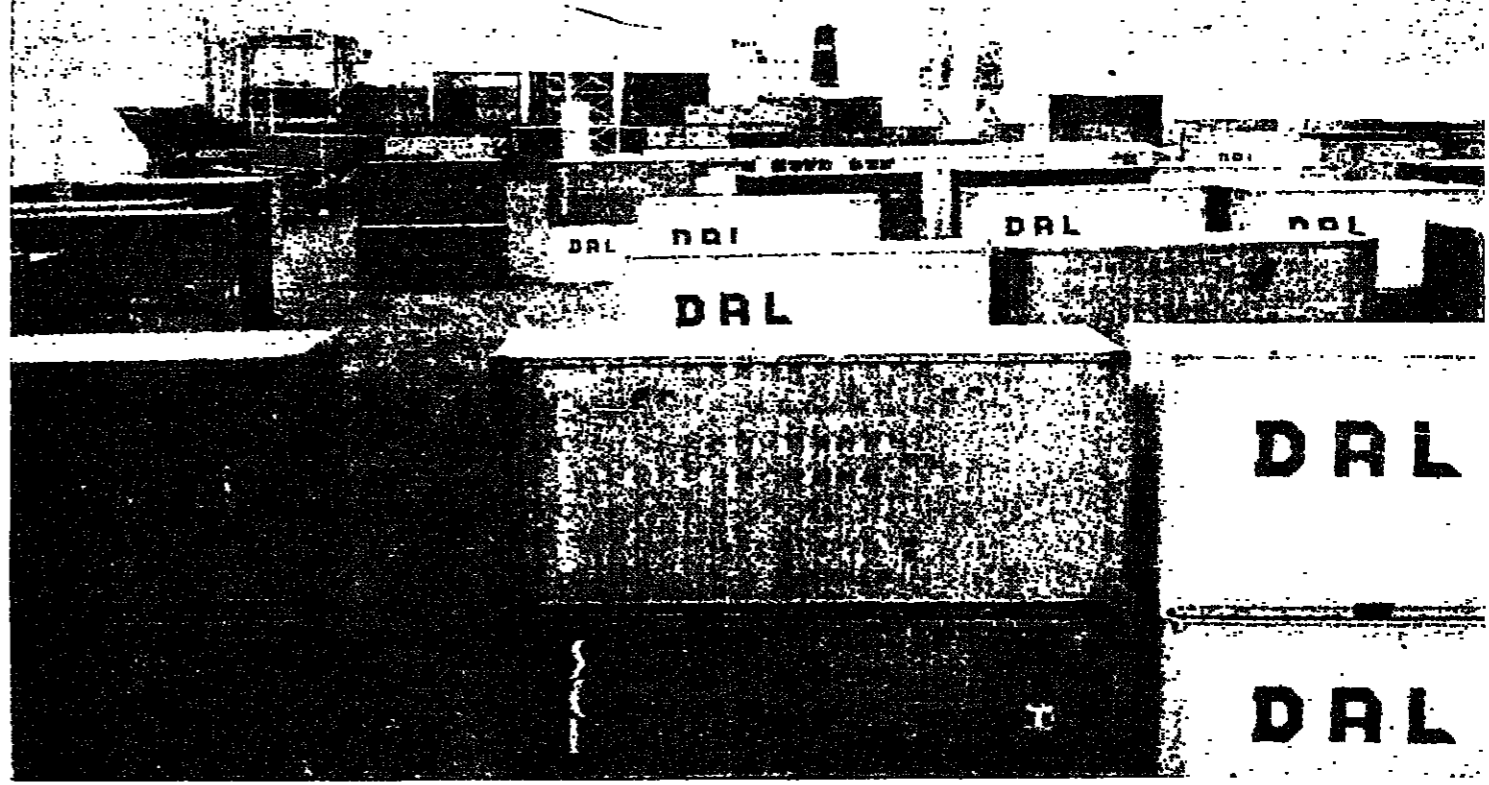
Mr. Kunzel said: "One aim should be provide enough local industry in Aqaba to keep the locals there, and so ensure a regular supply of skilled workers for the port."

"At the moment any slight change in the number of foreign workers could disrupt the efficiency of the port."

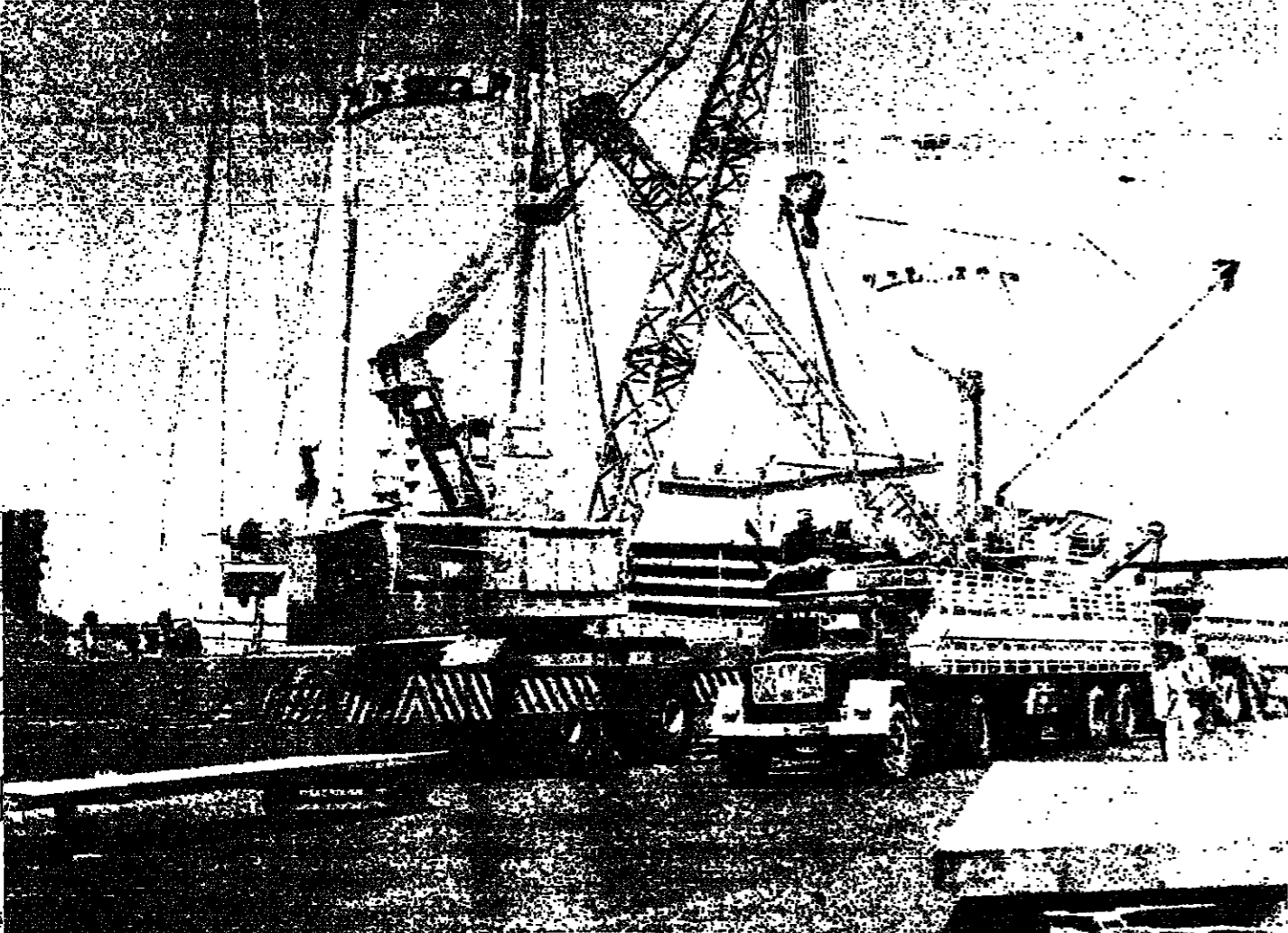
Nevertheless the German team have already decided that the expansion of both industry and tourism at Aqaba is feasible, and they are now drawing up their report.



The recent influx of shipping has jammed Aqaba's harbour with ships waiting to unload.



Aqaba's future lies in containerisation.



The port has 50 mobile cranes to help with unloading.



Heavy mechanical equipment, extra storage space and lighting have been added during the last five years.

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NOTICE FROM JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY REGARDING ISSUE OF TENDER NO. 54/80

JORDAN TRANSMISSION DEVELOPMENT STAGE II (SOUTH) AND STAGE IV (NORTH)

Jordan Electricity Authority intends to complete extending the 132 KV National Transmission Network in Jordan from Ma'an to Aqaba through Quweira, and in North to supply electricity to water pumping stations from East Ghor Canal to Amman and to reinforce the existing system in the North and South of Amman.

For this, the Authority announces the availability of the following Tender Documents belonging to 132 KV Transmission Development project in South Jordan Stage II and in North Jordan Stage IV as from Wednesday morning on 1.4.1981 :-

TENDER NO. 54/80 :-
Transformers and Associated Equipment

Design, manufacture, testing, delivery, erection, commissioning and maintenance for twelve months of power Transformers 132/33 KV and Earthing Transformers complete with all associated equipment for five new substations at Subeithi, Ashrafiah, Sahab, Quweira, and Aqaba and extensions at 3 existing substations at Irbid, Zerqa, and Bayader as follows:-

- 1- 16 M.V.A. Transformer at Quweira S/S.
- 1- 30 M.V.A. Transformer at Zerqa S/S.
- 2- 40 M.V.A. Transformers at Aqaba S/S.
- 1- 45 M.V.A. Transformer at Bayader S/S.
- 1- 60 M.V.A. Transformer at Irbid S/S.
- 1- 63 M.V.A. Transformers at Subeithi, Ashrafiah, and Sahab S/S.
- 12- 200 K.V.A., 33/0.4 KV Earthing / Auxiliary transformers for the above mentioned substations.

The Authority invites the manufacturers and the qualified Tenderers only to bid for the above mentioned tender, and tenderers will be required to provide evidence of substantial experience in work of a similar nature which they have performed in this field.

Tenderers who are interested in this Tender can obtain documents of the Tender from:-

Jordan Electricity Authority
Procurement & Contracts Departments Building
Jabal Amman - 5th Circle
Orthodox Club Road

at a non-refundable amount of JD 80 for one set (3 Copies).

The last date of submission of Tender to the Jordan Electricity Authority Offices - 5th Circle/Jabal Amman is at 9:00 a.m. on Thursday, 9.7.81 and submitted to the Secretary of the Tender Committee.

All offers should include a bid bond of 2% of Tender Price in favour of Jordan Electricity Authority. Any offer does not include this bond or received after closing date shall not be considered.

The Jordan Electricity Authority does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor will it be responsible for any costs incurred by tenderers in preparing their tender.

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MIDDLE EAST

Iran anniversary rally cancelled by rainstorm

TEHRAN, April 1 (R) — Rain washed out a large rally today where half a million people were expected to hear a message from revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Some 10,000 people came to west Tehran's Azadi (freedom) Square for the rally, which was held on the 80th anniversary of the founding of the Islamic Republic.

Senior cleric Ahmad Jannati made a brief speech and, with the rain showing no sign of letting up, a resolution was read out cancelling the rally and the soaked crowd quickly dispersed. A message from the Ayatollah, which was due to be broadcast by his son Ahmad, was later broadcast on the radio.

The parts of the square were covered with water and many people were ferried over the flood in vans or hastily erected plank bridges.

The rally was due to be the first mass gathering in Tehran since 45 people were injured in political violence at a 100,000-strong meeting addressed by President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr on March 5.

There were fears that factional fighting might re-emerge today and political leaders called on their supporters to make the event a show of unity for the Ayatollah.

The crowd chanted only pro-Khomeini slogans and his portraits were held aloft.

The starting time for the addresses at the rally was originally delayed for an hour while stewards put coverings over the rostrum, and one steward remarked: "we hope more people will arrive by the time we finish."

The heavy rain and snow since early morning—rare in the Tehran spring—gave way to sunny skies two hours after the rally was cancelled.

The official Pars news agency said a cold front had covered the whole of the Iranian plain. Dozens of cars were stranded by floods in Tehran.

Likud undercuts Labour

JERUSALEM, April 1 (R) — Israel's ruling right-wing coalition, buoyed by a new public opinion poll indicating a revival in its political fortunes, slashed purchase tax on scores of consumer goods yesterday.

The tax-cutting programme, introduced by Finance Minister Yoram Ariador two months ago, has helped bring Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud Party enough support for an extra 13 Knesset (parliament) seats in the June 30 general election, according to the poll in yesterday's *Jerusalem Post*.

Labour is still predicted to win 45 of the 120 Knesset seats and would be the biggest party. But the Likud has cut the margin considerably. It is now expected to

win 33 seats compared to 20 only two months ago.

"Labour is already running scared and on the defensive—that is good enough for a start," Likud information chief Mr. Gideon Gadot said in an interview. "We now believe that the Likud, led by Mr. Menachem Begin, will form the next government."

Mr. Ariador's purchase tax cuts sent thousands of Israelis to the shops to buy colour televisions, cars, refrigerators and other consumer items. Importers chartered special planes to bring in television sets from West Germany to meet the demand.

Finance ministry officials explain the policy as an attempt to "break inflationary expectations" in curbing Israel's 130 per cent

annual inflation rate. But Labour Party spokesmen call it vote-buying and election bribery.

Labour's declining fortunes have provoked a wave of criticism aimed at the party's election team and particularly at the performance of party leader Mr. Shimon Peres.

A *Jerusalem Post* editorial yesterday said the party was doing little other than counting its chickens before they had hatched.

Likud has also mounted an energetic campaign to explain its controversial policy of building settlements on the occupied West Bank. The party plans to take 300,000 Israelis on subsidised trips to settlements in the next three months.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

No EEC pressure on Greece to recognise Israel

BRUSSELS, April 1 (R) — European Common Market president Gaston Thorn assured Arab envoys yesterday that the community was not exerting pressure on its new partner, Greece, to recognise Israel. An EEC spokesman said the assurance was given when Mr. Thorn met the ambassadors of Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Iraq. The envoys called on Mr. Thorn to seek clarification of his statement in Athens last month that he was unaware of any such pressure on Greece. Mr. Thorn told the envoys that neither the EEC commission, nor he as its president, or the president of the council of ministers had any intention of exerting such pressure on any member or candidate member state, the spokesman said. Spain, which hopes to enter the EEC by 1984, does not recognise Israel. However, countries joining the EEC accept all agreements previously signed by the community with non member states, including the EEC-Israel cooperation agreement, EEC sources said. The Arab ambassadors told Mr. Thorn preparations for resumption of a Euro-Arab dialogue at ministerial level, tentatively planned for July, should be accelerated. Mr. Thorn also met visiting Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali yesterday to discuss EEC-Egyptian relations and the situation in the Middle East, the spokesman said. Mr. Ali said he hoped a financial protocol to the EEC-Egypt cooperation agreement, which expires next October, could be renegotiated quickly to avoid a gap. The agreement which came into force in November 1978 envisaged a \$220 million aid package. Mr. Ali, on a tour of European capitals to discuss a projected international peacekeeping force for Sinai, reviewed the situation in the Middle East with Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb.

Afghanistani tribesmen want to emigrate to Alaska

ISLAMABAD, April 1 (AP) — The leader of the Kirghiz tribesmen, refugees from northeastern Afghanistan, handed over an updated list to the U.S. embassy on Monday of 1,100 of his followers who want to emigrate to Alaska, an embassy official said. But Haji Rahman Qul was told that granting visas for all of the Muslim nomadic tribesmen was practically impossible without special U.S. legislation, said the official, who declined to be identified. "I explained to him that visa applications are considered on an individual basis under our regulations," she said. The 67-year-old tribal leader, speaking through an interpreter, said his people still wanted to go to Alaska. But he did not appear upset at learning of the difficulties, the embassy official said. "He was very nice and appreciative," she said, "very polite, gracious." Mr. Rahman was under the impression that a letter he wrote to the embassy in April, 1980 was being considered as a visa request for his entire tribe, the official added. He was told it was not. In an interview, Mr. Rahman said that a number of American friends, including anthropologist Louis Dupree of Pennsylvania State University, were making efforts to help the tribesmen come to the United States.

Saddam's speech sets the tone

Iraq courts Iranian minorities

BEIRUT, March 30 (R) — Iraq appears to be changing tactics in the deadlocked Gulf war and has announced a policy of fostering internal rebellion by Iran's ethnic minorities.

peace mission began a second attempt at shuttle diplomacy to end the war. The mediators flew to Tehran today and are expected in Baghdad tomorrow.

The most rebellious minority seeking autonomy in Iran is the Kurds. But other ethnic groups have called for greater local self-rule within the Iranian state since the 1979 revolution.

They include the Turkish-speaking Azerbaijanis, the Turkomans on the northeastern frontier with the Soviet Union, the Baluchis bordering Pakistan and

the Arabs in the southwestern province of Khuzestan.

Of Iran's 35 million population, roughly half are Persians. The remaining ethnic groups include some nine million Azerbaijanis, who have traditionally played a major role in the army and central government.

Iraqi military sources say Baghdad is already providing support to the Kurds in Iran's mountainous northwest and to the Khuzestan Arabs.

Iranian support under the Shah for a rebellion by Iraq's own Kurdish minority is one element behind the present conflict.

The Shah only agreed to end his support for the rebels in return for Iraqi agreement to the 1975 Algiers accord which settled the border between the states.

Iraq abrogated the treaty before the start of the war, demanding the return of usurped border territory and full control of the Shatt-Al-Arab waterway at the head of the Gulf.

In a speech earlier this month, President Saddam made it clear he believed he could count on the support of Iraq's Kurdish groups.

"The People's Army (Iraq's reserve militia forces) now includes among its ranks 35,000 armed men of our Kurdish people fighting alongside their Arab brethren in defence of their homeland..."

"Once again," he continued, "Iraqi Kurds prove, as they did in the past, that above all they are Iraqis ready to sacrifice their lives to defend Iraq irrespective of their ethnic affiliation."

Senghor tells Kuwaiti paper Peres would establish a Palestinian dialogue

KUWAIT, April 1 (AP) — Senegalese President Leopold Senghor was quoted here Monday as saying that Israeli Labour Party's victory in the forthcoming general elections would pave the road for a Palestinian state in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

In an interview with the newspaper *Al-Rai Al-Aam*, Mr. Senghor quoted the Israeli Labour Party leader Mr. Shimon Peres as telling him last December that he was willing to open a dialogue with the Palestinians.

"But Mr. Peres did not say a dialogue with the (PLO) Palestine Liberation Organisation," said Mr. Senghor, here to take part in a conference on the transfer of technology to third world countries.

While it was "impossible to establish a Palestinian dialogue with the Begin government," said Mr. Senghor, this will be possible with Mr. Shimon Peres, if he came to power.

Mr. Senghor said he was in "constant contact" with PLO chairman Yasser Arafat on ways of solving the Middle East issue.

Senegal, said Mr. Senghor, will not restore diplomatic relations with Israel before it "withdraws from all occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem."

He said he also has been trying to talk the Reagan government into holding a dialogue with the PLO.

Not military aid

Saudi Arabia stresses need for development

By Paul Eedle

RIYADH: Saudi Arabia is giving a frosty reception to U.S. proposals for boosting the West's military presence in the Middle East to counter a supposed Soviet threat to the region and its oil supplies.

The direction of relations between Saudi Arabia and the new U.S. administration is expected to emerge in the first high-level talks between the two sides early in April, when U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig visits Riyadh after talks in Egypt, Israel and Jordan.

Saudi officials have indicated in advance that they do not see the Soviet Union as a direct threat to the Gulf and that Saudi Arabia rejects what it sees as a U.S. tendency to view the Middle East in terms of American-Soviet rivalry.

They say the real challenges facing Saudi Arabia and its Gulf neighbours are achieving orderly economic development, settling local problems, including subversion, and solving the Arab-Israeli dispute.

None of these regional issues can be dealt with by stationing Western military forces in the area or by the use of a Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) to intervene in times of crisis, as proposed by Washington, the officials say.

Prince Ahmad bin Abdulaziz, the deputy interior minister, told reporters that if the United States and Western nations wanted to help the Middle East "the best way is not to send a force to the area but to help the people to be developed."

He said the Soviet Union had only managed to establish footholds in the Middle East because the West had made many mistakes and the Soviet Union had played the role of a friend.

The prince said: "The main threat to the stability and safety of the area is from within ourselves."

The friendship of Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil exporter, is of major importance to the United States. The kingdom produces 10.3 million barrels of oil a day, 20 per cent of all the oil extracted in the non-communist world, and provides 20 per cent of the United States' oil imports.

Under President Carter the United States built up a fleet of about 30 warships in the Indian Ocean and reached agreement on U.S. access to military facilities in Oman, Somalia and Kenya.

President Reagan's administration has suggested it wants an

even greater presence, including the stationing of ground forces in the Middle East, and has explored the possibility of making the 200,000-man Rapid Deployment Force a Western multinational enterprise.

Britain is so far the only U.S. ally to have responded positively to this idea. But Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's offer to commit British troops to the force

was denounced in the Gulf Press.

Saudi officials acknowledge the kingdom could not defend itself against a full-scale Soviet invasion, despite defence spending totalling more than 20 billion dollars this year.

But the officials say Saudi Arabia will hold strictly to the principle that no foreign troops should be stationed in the area

because even an insignificant military force could invite interference by the Soviet Union.

Although the Reagan administration can expect little Saudi sympathy for its plans to police the Gulf, it did pass the first practical test of its relations with the kingdom when it agreed to sell extra equipment for F-15 fighter planes which Riyadh has on order. (R)



Angry Azerbaijanis on the march: potential allies for Iraq? (Gamma photo)

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, APR. 2, 1981

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, APR. 3, 1981

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A wonderful day to make an advancement in career activities, but be sure not to force your will on others. You can easily extend your ideas beyond present boundaries now.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Extend your interests so you can gain more profits in the future. Be less demanding of family members. Express happiness.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Take the right steps to improve your financial position. A new project needs more study before going ahead with it.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Schedule your activities wisely so you get maximum use of your time. Be sure to use extreme caution in motion today.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You can now understand how to improve your financial position so don't waste valuable time.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Go after your finest personal aims and you can easily gain them. Sidestep a foe who could spoil your happiness.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study your ambitions well now and don't confide in others. Show more affection for mate. Many benefits can come now.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Go after personal aims with more enthusiasm and effort and you can easily gain them. Be alert at all times today.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You are now able to get the backing you need from a higher-up. Be sure to keep promises you've made to friends.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You can make a good impression on others by showing you are honest and decent. Relax at home tonight.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be more objective in dealing with others where business matters are concerned or you could jeopardize your security.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be sure to keep the promises made to family members. Come to a better accord with associates. Think constructively.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Go after your aims in a positive manner and get excellent results. Contact loyal friends who can be helpful to you.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be capable of comprehending a great deal of knowledge, so give the finest education you can afford and there can be much success. Don't neglect religious tenets that are important to a good way of life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good time to study the progress you have made and to make needed changes. State your views to influential persons who can be helpful to you. Be more optimistic.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Morning is fine for studying new outlets through which to expand. A direct course is the best to follow at this time.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Use an improved method where finances are concerned and gain benefits. Take treatment to improve your appearance.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Come to the right decision concerning relations with associates. Be sure to spend your money wisely today.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Get your work done early in the day so you'll have more time for social activities later. Use care in motion.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) A time to be calm while going after a personal aim. Take constructive steps to improve the quality of your life.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You are able now to get the support of associates in a new project you have in mind. Show others you have wisdom.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) State your views to associates early in the day and come to a fine agreement. Strive for increased happiness.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't neglect to handle monetary affairs that are important to your welfare. Don't take any risks at this time.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study your financial status and find a better way to increase your income. Be wary of false friends.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Obtain important information you need at the right sources. Maintain a cheerful manner at all times today.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Morning is best time to be gregarious and talk with key persons. Seek the company of congenials in the evening.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Go after your personal aims in a positive manner and get excellent results. Take no risks with your reputation.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those delightful persons who will adopt the right philosophy that could lead to a most successful life. One who will like music and religious subjects. Teach good manners early in life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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ECONOMY

New tax breaks in Peru to encourage oil exploration

LIMA, Peru (AP) — The Peruvian government appealed for public support of new tax breaks intended to encourage foreign petroleum companies to search for oil in Peru.

Mr. Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, the minister of energy and mines, said in a nationwide TV broadcast that without foreign investment in oil exploration, Peru is doomed to "financial catastrophe" by 1985.

He said Peru would become an oil-importing country within three years if new reserves are not discovered and instead of earning \$1 billion a year from petroleum exports, would be paying at least \$700 million on imported oil by 1985 and \$1.6 billion in 1986.

He said restrictive investment regulations resulted in only two exploratory wells being drilled in Peru in 1980, compared with 44 in Colombia, 12 in Chile, and some 10,000 in the United States.

Consequently, production declined, he said. "The seriousness of the situation is that (if it had continued) it would have meant that at mid-

decade, the very moment a new government will assume power, there would be a financial catastrophe for the country," he said.

He noted that Peru had signed its first contract under the new tax system last week with Superior Oil, a U.S.-based company which was granted a 30-year, million-hectare concession in the north-eastern jungle.

Mr. Kuczynski said Petroperu, the government oil company, did not have the money or technical ability to undertake a nationwide search for oil.

For that reason, the government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry, which took office in July, had decided to make exploration more attractive to foreign companies.

Under previous regulations, foreign companies got 12 per cent of the oil they produced and Petroperu received the other 88 per cent.

But the tax incentives make it possible for a company which discovers oil to increase its share to 22 per cent, the energy minister

said. He said taxes would be reduced only for companies which discover new oil and reinvest their earnings in exploration and production.

"Undoubtedly Peru has bigger petroleum reserves than those which have been proven," he said. "But no-one can affirm with certainty how much these reserves are." He estimated that foreign companies already operating in Peru would be able to double their reserves of 300 million barrels in their contract areas within three to five years.

He said based on today's prices that would mean the value of the reserves would increase from \$8.4 billion to \$16.4 billion.

Companies currently in Peru include two U.S. firms, Occidental Petroleum Corp., and Belco.

When Occidental and Belco came to Peru, they signed contracts which exempted them from paying taxes on their share of the oil. They were earning, after costs, about 37.5 per cent of the oil they produced.

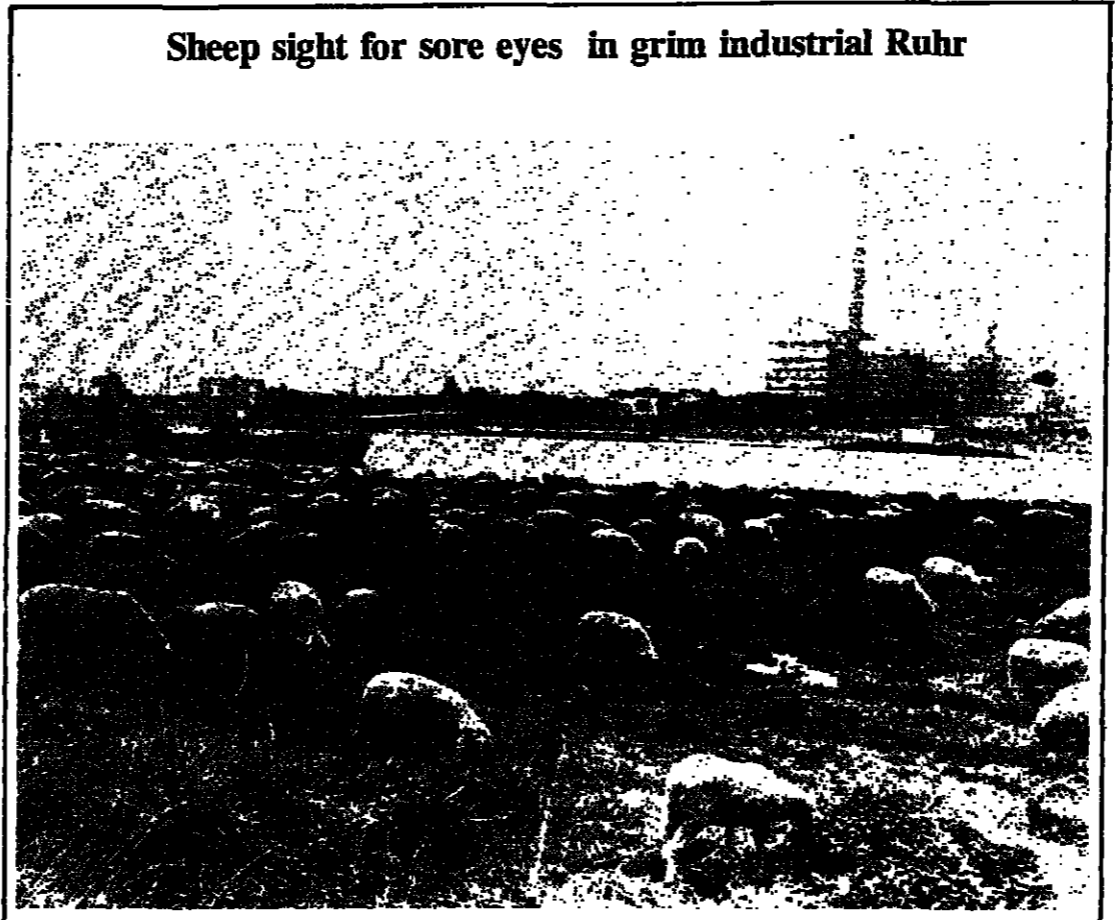
But just before Mr. Belaunde

took office last July as the first civilian president in 12 years, the military regime rewrote the petroleum laws and forced Occidental and Belco to renegotiate their contracts. They were

required to pay taxes, which reduced their earnings, after costs, to 12 per cent of the petroleum they produced.

The Belaunde oil policy, as developed by Mr. Kuczynski, has

been criticised by former military government planners and nationalists, who have urged the government to turn all oil exploration over to the national petroleum corporation, Petroperu.



Sheep sight for sore eyes in grim industrial Ruhr

town (Dad) — Sheep are a sight for sore eyes in the grim industrial landscape of the Ruhr, where they seem out of place alongside furnaces, steelworks and coalmines. Yet there is still a surprising amount of greenery in the Federal Republic of Germany's industrial heartland. But grazing land

is in short supply for the last shepherd in Bonn, an 80-year-old man whose 80 sheep can no longer graze in the Rheinauen park or the suburbs of Bad Godesberg. They nibble away among the Bundestag and Ministry buildings, blithely ignoring the neighbouring heliport.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, April 1 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today:

One sterling	2.2380/90	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	2.3230/45	Dutch guilders
	1.9225/35	Swiss francs
	34.44/48	Belgian francs
	4.9650/9700	French francs
	1047.00/1048.00	Italian lire
	212.05/25	Japanese yen
	4.5850/5900	Swedish crowns
	5.3700/50	Norwegian crowns
	6.6100/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	517.50/419.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, April 1 (R) — The market held basically steady in moderate trading today, dealers said. At 1500 the FT index was up 2.2 at 530.3. Interest centred on the insurance sector when several issues recovered from initial weakness following results Sun Alliance, which frequently shows double figure movements added 42p to 816. Guardian Royal rose 8p Legal and General 7p and Phoenix Assurance 4p. Reckitt and Colman firmed 22p on large turnover, also after results, while Babcock managed a 10p gain after holding the dividend.

North American issues showed a firmer tendency. Government bonds finished with small gains stretching to 3/4 point among selected longer dates, dealers said. Treasury 11 1/2 PCT 1985 was undersubscribed, as expected, at today's tender. Treasury two PCT index linked 1996 closed 1/8 stg higher at 35 st in part paid form, again on small turnover. Oils were weak, with Ultramar and Shell falling 10p and 8p respectively. GEC finished 10p higher at 686 after 688 while other leading electricals gained a penny or two. Engineers added up to 6p, as in tubes and Hawker Siddeley, encouraged by Babcock's figures.

Arab boycott of Laker lifted

SHARJAH, April 1 (AP) — Less than 24 hours before Laker Airways was to officially apply with the British Civil Aviation Authority for traffic rights to fly from London to the Arabian Gulf, the Arab Boycott of Israel Office decided to lift a threat to blacklist the British cheap fare airways company, officials said today.

In a rapid turnaround late yesterday, the Sharjah Airport Authority in the United Arab Emirates announced it had been informed from the boycott office in Damascus that the airline would not be boycotted.

The ruler of Sharjah Sheikh Sultan Bin Mohammed Al Qassimi, promptly restored traffic rights to Laker.

The news came just in time for the start of a court hearing in London, where Laker has been applying for rights to Sharjah which has hopes of becoming a tourist centre in the Gulf region.

Lake Airways has proposed to introduce cheap fares to the U.A.E., which until now like the rest of the Gulf has suffered from the highest airfares in the world, tourism officials here said. Sir Freddie Laker faces objec-

tions from British Caledonian and British Airways who fly to nearby Dubai, only a 30 minute drive away by car.

Lake Airways enjoys considerable local support from expatriates and companies, and some 2,000 residents were believed to have written to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher urging her to grant traffic rights to the airline.

However, fares announced by Laker — \$936 for a round trip between London and Sharjah — have caused disappointment here.

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Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the marketplace section.

FEATURES

China's old civilisation steeped in tea

is an indispensable beverage every household in China. Drinking tea to guests has been a traditional ceremony of the Chinese since ancient times.

Chinese emperors in the past. Again, there are Taiping Houkui from the noted tea-producing province of Anhui, and Junshan Yinzen cultivated on Junshan Island in the Dongting lake in Hunan province.

A famous tea owes its popularity to the manufacturing techniques adopted as well as to the fine plant variety from which it is made and the favourable conditions under which it is cultivated.

China tea, especially the high-quality varieties, is made from tender bud spikes with only one or two leaves. Its variety and quality is determined mainly by the degree of oxidation during the initial processing.

The initial processing consists roughly of three steps: withering, rolling and drying. Withering is aimed chiefly to remove the liquid part of the fresh leaves and check oxidation.

The stirring is carried on until vapour begins to emit from cracks in the lid. Then the lid is removed and the pan's temperature is lowered. And the stirring goes on until no vapour is visible.

The quality of withering determines that of the green tea being manufactured. Hence the necessity of correctly judging the suitable degree of withering.

Chinese processors judge by the following signs: The leaf colour turns from bright green into dark green; the leaf surface loses its gloss; the leaves become soft and slightly sticky; they give off a faint aromatic smell.

Then the withered leaves are placed in a tray and rolled gently by hand until they become twists and feel a bit slippery. If the leaves are tender, they should be rolled when cooled down; if comparatively tough, they should be rolled while still hot.

The rolling is followed by a drying process. The rolled leaves are first baked in an oven at a temperature of 120-140 degrees Centigrade, then stirred gently in a pan heated to a temperature of 100-110 degrees Centigrade, until they give a sizzling sound.

Finally they are baked and stirred in a pan at 100 degrees until they are so dry that they can be reduced to powder when squeezed between fingers.

In manufacturing black tea withering is not done in the same way as green tea. Furthermore fermentation should be carried out so that the polyphenols contained in the leaves will be thoroughly oxidized. Treated in this way, the tea will give a blackish brew.

The fermentation is done something like this. Fresh leaves are withered under the sun at a temperature of 25 degrees. After being rolled by hand into twists, they are spread in a basket indoors for fermentation in a layer some 10 centimetres thick. The duration of fermentation depends on the season and the temperature.

The extent of fermentation is usually considered appropriate when the leaves turn the colour of copper and give off a strong odour of apple.

Tea originates on the Yunnan-Guizhou plateau 1,000-2,000 metres above sea level in southwest China. From the ninth century onward it was introduced into Japan, Korea, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Vietnam, other Asian countries and some European countries at different times.

More than 4,000 years ago, according to an entry in an ancient book on herbs, Shen Nong (divine agriculturist), China's legendary teacher of husbandry and medicine, came across tea, which he used to counteract toxin that was present in herbs he tasted to find out their healing properties.

The entry also notes that tea drinking helps to invigorate the brains, cut down the need for sleeping, and improve the eyesight. Tea drinking in China dates back to the Zhou dynasty (11th-8th century B.C.). At that time the method of tea manufacture was extremely crude -- just drying the tea leaves in the sun. The dried leaves were cooked rather than brewed to obtain the beverage.

It was only during the period of the Three Kingdoms (220-265) that a firing process was adopted in tea manufacture. Meanwhile the method of preparing the drink changed from cooking to brewing.

In the middle of the Tang dynasty (618-907) tea drinking was in vogue throughout the country. There appeared the world's first work on tea, entitled "Cha Jing" (tea book) written by Lu Yu, a tea lover and man of letters. It deals in detail with the origin, producing areas, properties and shape, manufacturing techniques, and brewing methods.

In the Song dynasty (960-1279) a marked improvement was made in the manufacturing method, that is, the firing process changed from steaming to stirring in heated pan. This method, followed up to the present, brings out the aroma of tea to the fullest possible extent.

The work processes in tea manufacture have been mechanised in a number of tea growing areas in China. However, the manufacture of the famous teas is still done by hand to preserve their special flavours and other distinguishing qualities.

(China Features)



Tea picking in West Lake commune in Hangzhou, east China. Some 40 thousand buds are needed for making half a kilogramme of Longjing tea.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN 1980 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. South deals. NORTH ♠ Q7 ♥ AKJ4 ♦ 9653 ♣ 1098

WEST ♠ 64 ♥ 9532 ♦ J2 ♣ KQJ75 EAST ♠ KJ1032 ♥ 87 ♦ Q74 ♣ 632 SOUTH ♠ A985 ♥ Q106 ♦ AK108 ♣ A4

The bidding: South West North East 1NT Pass 2♣ Pass 3NT Pass Pass Pass Opening lead: King of ♣.

Declarers can be wily creatures. Every so often they will enlist the aid of the defenders in an attempt to make the contract. As a defender, however, there is no obligation for you to oblige.

The auction was routine. After his partner had opened the bidding with one no trump, North used the Stayman Convention in an effort to locate a heart fit. When South showed a spade suit instead, North made the value bid of three no trump.

West led the king of clubs. Declarer routinely ducked the first trick and won the club continuation. He could count only eight tricks, and since the defenders were favorites to be able to take four club tricks, declarer could not afford to lead up to

the queen of spades in an attempt to set up his ninth -- that would give the defenders an opportunity to take four club tricks and a spade.

One legitimate line for nine tricks, other than finding one of the defenders with is to play East for both missing diamond honors. But that has only a 1-in-4 chance of success. A better prospect was to hope that West started with five clubs, only two diamonds and the king of spades, in which case he can be end played.

Declarer cashed the ace-king of diamonds and four rounds of hearts, then threw West in with a club. West cashed another club to bring about this position:

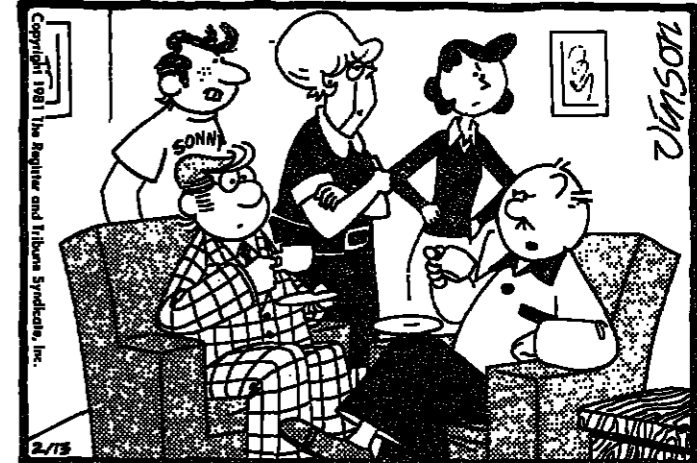
North ♠ Q7 ♥ - ♦ 9 ♣ - West ♠ 64 ♥ - ♦ - ♣ 5 South ♠ A9 ♥ - ♦ 10 ♣ -

Had West led his last club, he would have squeezed his partner -- after dummy discarded a diamond, East would have had no safe stuff. But West was alive to the situation. Instead of taking his last club, he shifted to a spade. Now the defenders has to come to two more tricks for a one-trick set. A hand well played and defended.



Chinese tea growers have over the ages accumulated rich experiences in cultivation and processing of tea.

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



"Harriet wasn't always honest with me. When we met, she told me she was an orphan and an only child."

THE Daily Crossword by Stanley B. Whitten

- ACROSS 1 Bridge bid 5 Pippin 10 Ostentatious act 14 Newspaper section, for short 15 - Theresa 16 Wings 17 Sins 18 Fetch 19 Shout 20 Depot: abbr. 21 German article 22 Judicial writ 24 Arar 28 Tar 29 Heinrich the poet 30 Rep's opponent 33 Visitor 36 Allow to visit 37 Mal de - 38 Landlord, sometimes 40 Helps 42 Completed 43 Before take or lead 45 Voids 46 Sch. subj. 47 Agreements 49 Exist 50 Adit 54 Vocation 57 Garland 58 Drainpipe die 59 Newspaper item 60 Fuel ship 62 Colleen 63 In a different manner 64 Astonish 65 Money in the pot 66 Harri 67 Had the courage 68 Similar: Fr. 13 Undressed skin 23 Meriwether 25 Soft 26 Aid 27 " - yellow ribbon..." 30 Moving lower 31 Diminutive suffix 32 Disorder 33 Give up 34 Bard's river 35 Her 37 Jeweled headpiece 39 Piffling item 41 Mast 44 Starlike 47 Bakery item 48 - at (score) 50 Unit of length color 51 Worn out 52 - Rica 53 A Ford Campus figure 55 Competent 56 Go up 61 " - Yankee Doodle..." 62 West or Murray

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved: A grid of letters with some words circled. The words are: JABON, HUTOY, PLINCE, BUSRUB. The grid is 10 columns by 10 rows.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

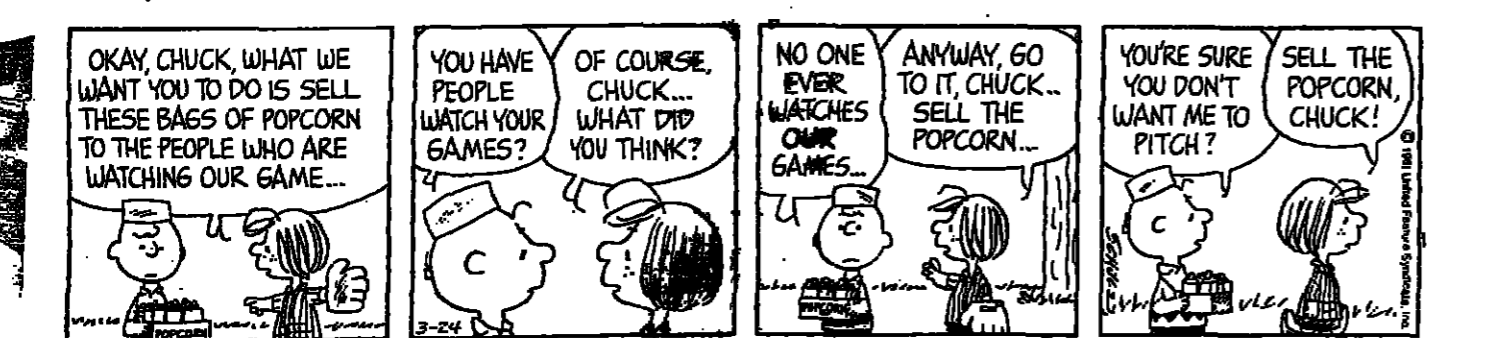
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. JABON, HUTOY, PLINCE, BUSRUB. A cartoon illustration shows a man and a woman looking at a large snake. The man is saying 'CAUSED A FERMENT AT THE BREWERY.'

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon. Print answer here: [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] (Answers tomorrow) Yesterday's Jumbles: GOURD AGING NIPPLE RADISH Answer: What that long-winded story about some monstrous serpent might do--"DRAG ON"

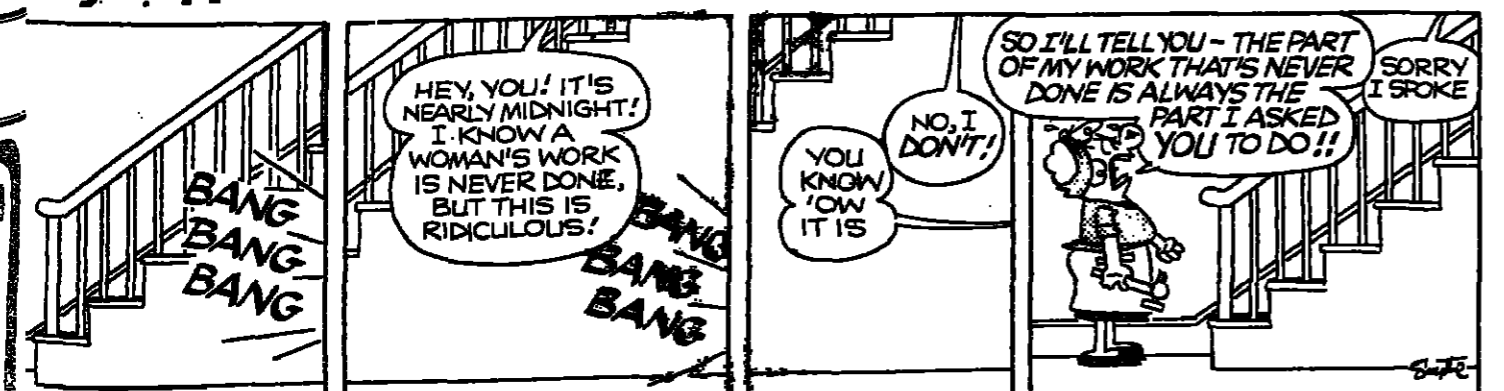
A crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1 through 68 indicating the starting positions for the words listed in the crossword section.

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